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Regina, April 14, 1887.

AFTER THE MURDERERS. Hiding in Crooked Lakes Reserve. SURROUNDED BY POLICE.

As stated in the last issue of THE PROGRESS, the citizen vigilantes had pursued the murderers of Mr. Hector McLeish as far as the Crooked Lakes Indian Reserve. The vigilantes formed into three different parties and separated at Summerbury. The larger party went across the country towards the Crooked Lake reserve, passing the house of a settler named Large where two men answering the description of James Gaudet and Moise Rasette were seen on Tuesday morning. Here the party camped for the night and the next morning proceeded to the reserve, and there divided, some following the valley, and some keeping on the bank of the river. Traces of them were found at different places. Others of the party went on from Summerbury to Grenfell and from there went north to the reserve, and others went on to Broadview and from there north. The house of Gaudet, the father of James, was surrounded and searched, also the house of the murderer's father-in-law. An Indian woman said strange men had been seen in the house of one Felche. This was searched, but it was found from Felche that Moise Rasette and Jas. Gaudet had been there the afternoon before and had gone in a southerly direction. They had remained there half an hour, getting something to eat. The greater portion of the party then went to Broadview. Mr. Sutherland, instructor on the reserve, came to Broadview, and told them he had good reason to believe the culprits would be at old man Gaudet's house that night. A party of eight was made up, and went out to the house again and searched it and adjoining premises about midnight, but without result. Old man Gaudet said his son was as good as dead as he would never give himself up. Traces of the criminals were again found on Thursday about seven miles east of the agency, which was also followed but without results.

By Thursday evening, a large number of police had arrived on the scene of the search, and the vigilantes concluded to return home. Messrs. Bailey, MacCaul, Johnston, Gifford and Gray returned to Qu'Appelle by Thursday evening's express. They heard of old man Rasette being in the valley near Katapwa, and started immediately for Indian Hill and being there reinforced went out to the house of George Fisher. There early Friday morning they found that the old man had left the night before, so the vigilantes returned home again. On Friday the old man went to Wolsley and gave himself up. He was taken to Regina by the evening's express. The whole of the vigilantes returned to Qu'Appelle on Saturday evening.

There are now nearly one hundred police around the reserve. They are confident that the murderers are hiding in a deep ravine about seven miles long and densely wooded. It is completely surrounded and their capture is now considered a forgone conclusion.

It is thought by some that the fourth man of the outlaws is Henry Roi, brother of Baptiste Roi, well known in Qu'Appelle, and not Oullette as at first reported.

It is said that either Gaudet or Rasette lost his hat soon after leaving Wolsley on the morning of the murder, and on account of them having been traced in the vicinity and about the time of the McLeish murder, and McLeish's hat having entirely disappeared, it is thought that they are also the murderers of McLeish.

INDIAN HEAD.
—Tuesday was a great day among the red men on the Assiniboia reserve seventeen miles south of here, being the annual sun dance which continued several days. This seems a real jubilee year among the Indians as the pow-wow surpassed anything of late years. Pia-a-pot and his braves camped near here Sunday night and passed through the town Monday morning in great style, all armed and mounted on their way to the sun dance. Strangers would imagine the town captured. There were some eight hundred at the pow-wow representing nearly all tribes in the Territories.

BROADVIEW.
—A detachment of 25 police under command of Major Jarvis arrived from Regina Sunday morning and are quartered in town. Several went to the reserve to assist in the search for the McLeish murderers. The police are confident that the breeds are on the reserve concealed in a coulee seven miles long and one mile wide and thickly wooded, affording an excellent place for concealment. A large party is engaged in the search, and the murderers cannot escape. Col McDonald reports the Indians on the reserve quite and many of them joining in search for the murderers.

GRENFELL.
On Saturday, 4th inst., a report was circulated that two half-breeds well armed were seen crossing the C. P. R. two miles east of this place going south on ponies. Settlers coming to Grenfell from the south also reported having seen a number of half-breeds with ponies and carts. It was supposed that the former might be the McLeish murderers and the latter were taking provisions and ponies to assist the murderers across the line. A party was immediately organized, armed and mounted, and provisions secured for three or four days, as follows: Capt. Tryon, Messrs. Sherlock, Richardson, Rowley, Wright, McDonnell, Fleming, McPherson, Francis, Switzer, Hobin, Skrine, Love, and Cook. The bluffs about the Pipestone were scoured and the country toward Moose Mountain was looked over by the following results. The reported armed half-breeds were found to be Indians hunting with shot guns only. The party of half-breeds were going to Moose Mountain and had permits for seven days from the Crooked Lakes reserve. They carried shot guns also. A large party of Assiniboine Indians were seen near the Moose Mountain who reported having seen two half-breeds mounted making their way towards the boundary on Friday evening. They took a circuit to avoid their camp. The description given of them was that they both wore low shoes and one had a large light colored felt hat and rode brown ponies one of the ponies having a white face. They explained that two of their Indians were some distance from the camp looking for ducks and consequently were quite close to the breeds. The party from Grenfell returned on Sunday evening well drunched with rain through which they travelled all day.

WHITEWOOD.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)

—The sole topic of conversation here are the Poole and McLeish murders. Dr. Hutcheson, the district coroner, went north to Summer last Wednesday night taking with him Hewson Gibson as a guide, they reached Summer Thursday morning and the investigation began that day. A post mortem examination was made and the skull described as literally smashed from above the left temple round the base to the

back of the right ear, many marks and scratches were upon the body as if a very severe struggle, one for life and death had taken place, discoloration round the neck gave witness that an attempt had been made also to strangle the victim, a more brutal murder was never perpetrated. Poor Poole's blood cries aloud to his fellow settlers for vengeance. No suspicion is fastened on any one. The mystery is thought to be a tangled web. The verdict brought in by the jury is "wilful murder by some person or persons unknown." Inspector Brookes with a detachment of Mounted Police left for the scene of the Poole tragedy after an interview with the coroner on Friday night. Constable Wardrop has been in the colony from the earliest hour it was possible to reach there after the tidings were announced. We hear that one or two of the murdered man's neighbors have gone east. No other information has been received from the Colony since Inspector Brookes went thither.

—THE MCLEAN TRAGEDY.—The inquest on the body of this unfortunate young man took place on Friday under the presidency of Dr. Hutcheson, the district coroner. The post mortem examination showed plainly the poor lad had been shot down by a bullet. The bullet entered through the bridge of the nose and passed out the base of the skull. The idea that he had been killed by a blow of his axe plunging from a bough above his head was exploded at the first sight of the murdered boy. A verdict of "wilful murder" was returned and as in the Poole case, by persons unknown. The deceased met his death upon the Indian reserve where he was engaged in cutting rails. This is unfortunate as it furnishes a motive for some retaliation on the part of the Indians, but surely not such a brutal outrage as McLean fell a victim to. McLean's hat cannot be found and it is hoped that this trivial clue may bear fruit. Inspector Baker and a strong detachment of Mounted Police are thoroughly investigating the going in and coming out of the reserve during the past week but no information worthy of remark is yet forthcoming. The murdered man's funeral took place on Saturday at the Whitewood cemetery and he was followed to his grave by the whole neighborhood. Allusions to Roderick McLean's untimely death and sympathy for bereaved friends was made and expressed at all the Sunday services.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Whitewood, N.W.T., June 8.—The latest respecting the death of R. McLean, who was found dead on the Indian Reserve yesterday is: McLean left his home on Wednesday morning for the purpose of cutting some poles for fencing. He was last seen alive at Mr. Collins', about four miles from his home. As he did not return home on Wednesday night his brother felt uneasy about him and sent a young man by the name of Munroe in search of him. Munroe found him about four o'clock on Thursday on the Indian reserve lying on his back on the open prairie with his eyes closed and a gash in the back of his head, his axe lying under his shoulders with no traces of blood on it. From indications, McLean never made a struggle after falling. His oxen were tethered in a slough about 50 yds. from where he was found dead. His wagon was partly buried with poles. It is reported that Indians were seen in the neighborhood that day, also that shooting was heard. McLean may have met his death by accident but circumstances point to foul play.

Coroner Hutcheson impelled a jury this afternoon at 10 o'clock. The jury brought in verdict of "wilful murder by some party or parties unknown." The doctor's post mortem elicited the fact that McLean was shot in the nose. The bullet entered the nose, passed through the head and shattered the back part of the skull.

The doctor claims it was an explosive cartridge similar to those used by the half-breeds and Indians. The condition of the skull indicates that the murderer must have been close to McLean when he shot him. Indians are reported to have been seen on the reserve close to where McLean met his fate on Wednesday. The general opinion is that McLean met his fate by the Indians or Half-breeds. Others advance the theory that McLean may have discovered the murderers of McLeish, of Wolsley, in hiding on the Indian reserve, as the police were in hot pursuit of them on Wednesday, and to prevent discovery killed him. The only thing missing on McLean's person is his hat. Parties have made thorough search, but can find no trace of it. There are no evidences that McLean had a struggle. He appeared to have dropped dead on the ground where shot and the murderers placed the axe which McLean had cutting poles under his shoulders, presumably to lead the public to believe he met his fate by accident. Great excitement prevails. A special train left Regina this evening for Whitewood with a large detachment of police to work up the Poole and McLean murder cases.

MORE ABOUT THE POOLE MURDER.

Whitewood, N.W.T., June 8.—Late particulars respecting the murder of Samuel Poole at Summer on Friday last are: A coroner's inquest was held at Summer yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder by some party or parties unknown. The coroner, Dr. Henderson, just returned, reports the murder a horrible and brutal affair. There is evidence of Poole having had a severe struggle for life. The murder or murderers first endeavored to strangle him with a strap which Poole wore as a belt. They fastened the strap around his neck and then tied him to a tree about seventy-five yards from his house, but finding he was not likely to die in a short time they took a stick out of a hay rack nearby and literally pummeled the back of his skull to a jelly. Great excitement prevails. There is no clue to the murderers. The only thing missing in Poole's house is a gun. His valise was cut open, and the knife with which it was cut open left beside the valise. It is thought that the murder was not committed for plunder. The cutting of the valise was only a blind, as the valise had no lock on it, and could have been easily opened. Poole was a young man from London, Ont., at which place his father resides. He settled on land near Summer in 1883, a point about 35 miles north of Whitewood, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. The police and a committee of citizens are in search of the murderers. Every effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to justice.

WOLSELEY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The following shows the standing of the pupils in their respective classes during the month of May:

FOURTH CLASS.
Perceval Bray, 489; Maggie Thompson, 470; B. Follow, 129; A. Perley.

THIRD CLASS.
Borton Campbell, 568; Ernest Perley, 558; Cor. Biden, 464; Carrie Thompson, 432; Geo. Grant, 365; Geo. Biden, 224.

SECOND CLASS, (SEN.)
Chas. Bray, 569; Edwin Bray, 472; John McKay, 393; Zela Biden, 375; Norman Harbort, 313; M. Sutherland, 281; Edith Bishop, 265.

SECOND CLASS, (JUN.)
Lizzie Sutherland, 378; Herbert Hall, 292; Abbie Kennedy, 265.

FIRST B.
Frank Grant, Laura Bray; John Rasette, Bella Robinson; Wm. Mitchell, Walter Thompson.
Average attendance 28.

J. F. MURPHY, CLERK.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

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Quarter column	2.50	3.75	8.75	25.00
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Two inches	1.50	2.25	5.25	15.00

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Business locally, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

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NO GROUNDS FOR A SCARE.

There has been some horse stealing done of late in this vicinity, and murders have been committed at Qu'Appelle, Broadview, Sumner and Touchwood, particulars of which have been published. Just about this time of the year too, the Indians take advantage of the beginning of summer, and indulge in robbing about, and on Monday commenced a big sun dance on the reserve south of Indian Head. Larger or smaller bands of Indians have gone to this dance from all the different reserves in the district, and the Indians seem to be having a larger picnic than usual, in fact appear to be celebrating in their own way the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Taking altogether, the horse stealing, the murders, the movements of Indians, and on account of reports having been circulated that Gabriel Dumont was trying to organize a raid of half-breeds from south of the boundary line, some of the most timorous have felt alarmed. Information received from the proper sources, however, shows that there really is no cause whatever to fear an Indian uprising. All the tribes are quiet, even the restless Bloods in the far west who have of late had great provocation, are completely submissive to the Indian Department, relying upon the officials to recover their stolen horses. Such being the case the sending of misleading reports from here to the Winnipeg papers is most severely to be condemned. It is true that the citizens have organized for home protection, the object being not to overawe the Indians, but to show lawless characters what they may expect in future should they continue their depredations. The prompt action of the citizens in organizing to follow the McLeish murderer, has had a splendid effect already, and the orderly and speedy manner in which everything was done has elicited the highest praise on all sides. In view of this it has been thought desirable to organize permanently and ask arms and ammunition from the Government, more as a preventive measure than that it is expected that they will be really needed again soon.

INCREASE THE FORCE.

There has been much complaint since the recent occurrences in this vicinity, at the inefficiency of the Northwest Mounted Police. Much fault was found at the delay in sending out enough men to follow the horse thieves in the first instance, and then in delaying so long in sending men to follow the McLeish murderers; especially in the want of promptness on the part of

the officers in acting on the information received is there cause for condemnation. It is true that there are many good and brave men on the force, but the want of prompt action in sending out a sufficient number of men to bring criminals speedily to justice, only encourages the lawless to further depredations. We have been informed that there were not enough properly trained men at the time of the McLeish murder to send out, the greater portion of the men at Regina being raw recruits, who had that a number had just previously joined the force. It does appear been sent west, and there were not enough men of the right kind available. This makes it apparent that the present force of one thousand men is not really large enough for the duties required to be performed over such a large extent of country as the territories. The force should be increased to at least fifteen hundred men; two thousand men could really be used to advantage. Men should be stationed at the towns all along the line of railway east of Regina to the boundary of Manitoba, and especially at Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle should there be a sufficient number to restrain the half-breeds. By all means let the force be increased.

The announcement of Mr. Chas. Marshall's appointment to the sheriavalty of Eastern Assiniboia has been received with general satisfaction. Mr. Marshall's conduct and actions in the Northwest Council is familiar to every North-westerner, and Mr. Perley, M. P. must be commended for fulfilling an expressed determination that he would control the patronage of his district. The appointment of Mr. Marshall has introduced another burning question "who will succeed him in the representation of Broadview district in the Northwest council?"

The unfailing report, based as usual on "undoubted authority," that the Government is anticipating trouble in the Northwest, and is taking steps to prepare for it, has already begun to ferment in the columns of the Opposition press. We cannot form any very correct idea of the advance of spring in that distant locality by the season here, but the appearance of the foregoing rumour is a proof of vernal weather at its source which is simply unchallengeable. We rejoice to know that the wild roses are in blossom on the prairie, that the early potatoes are on time, that the fall wheat is up and coming. And we are equally grieved to infer that under the balmy influence of the spring the noble red man feels his propensity to horse-stealing growing upon him, that predatory excursions, to the great inconvenience of the settlers and the Mounted Police, have been the result. Any inference more serious than this should be made with great caution. The present report doubtless received colour from the fact, not widely known, that a party of horse-stealing Indians fired ineffectually upon sentries about a month ago, also from the statement, as yet unverified, of the arrest of two Blackfoot runners. Even this simply shows the dissatisfied and uneasy condition of a people who are incapable of understanding that the clemency with which they were treated was anything but an indication of fear on the part of the Government. Philanthropy is a virtue without meaning to the average of Indians. Consequently gratitude is a virtue without existence in him. And it is not surprising to find him regarding the exercise of forbearance toward him chiefly in the light of further opportunity. It is useless and foolish for us to flatter ourselves that there has not been ever since the rebellion, and will not be for years to come, necessity for strict

vigilance and a constant show of authority in the Northwest, if petty robberies are to be prevented, petty disturbances quelled, and settlers kept in that peaceful state of mind conducive to the rapid filling up of a great country. But while this is being done, and done each year more efficiently, the fear of any general uprising is most unfounded.—The Week.

THE POW WOW.

BETWEEN GOV. DEWNEY AND THE BLOODS.

By previous appointment, Red Crow, and other Blood Indians chiefs, were to meet Lieut. Governor Dewdney on Saturday. The latter arrived early on Saturday afternoon, but the high water prevented the Indians from getting in on time. It was consequently about one o'clock on Sunday before the chiefs and other Indians numbering about 100, drew up in line and began their march to the fort.

The inconvenience caused by Indian depredations was brought home to the Blood Indians, within the past two weeks, by the loss of over forty head of their own horses. The greater number belonging to Red Crow himself, so the Bloods claim, by Gros Ventres. This was an excellent opportunity of impressing upon the Bloods the necessity of attending strictly to their own business, and of leaving other people's property alone, and Mr. Dewdney took full advantage of it, giving them a serious talking to.

It seems that after the "Dog" and "Big Rib" had been sentenced to five years, the chiefs had seen Indian Agent Peckington, and had stated that all the young men were anxious to become Mounted Police, and in the presence of the police and Indian authorities, make a declaration that they would, from that time, give up horse stealing, and turn over a new leaf generally. Just at this time, the news arrived that some forty of their horses had been run off, and that the two Indians had escaped. This at once upset them, and they determined to go over to the American side in large numbers, and endeavor to get even with the Gros Ventres. A telegram from the Lieut. Governor that they would be at Medicine Hat, and they changed their plans; and on Sunday it was arranged that the Indians should remain on their reserve, while a joint effort is to be made by the Indian Department, Mounted Police and Head Chiefs to get back the lost horses, and at the same time come to the satisfactory understanding with the Gros Ventres. It is to be hoped that by this action, future raids by both these bands will be stopped. It is believed that every assistance will be rendered by the U.S. authorities to bring them to the desired state of affairs about.—Macleod Gazette.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Kirchhoff and Alexander, M. P. P's, and Messrs. Warren and Nichol, of Southern Manitoba, had a four hours' interview with Mr. Van Home this morning in Superintendent Whyte's office. Their object was to urge the extension of branch lines in Southern Manitoba. Mr. Van Home received them very courteously, and went over all, or nearly all, the ground covered by the delegates to Ottawa. He discussed rates by the hour, and made comparisons quite different from those made by the delegates. He charged that Mr. Brock's comparisons were unfair. He talked about the agitation here and said it did the C. P. R. Company a great injury, as it rendered it almost impossible to raise money except upon the personal efforts of the directors. In the past both Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith had personally negotiated the bonds in order to extend branch lines in this prairie province. They practically put their hands in their own pockets to build railways here. They now feel that they would be hardly justified in going any further at present, and he could not give any definite assurance that there would be any extension of branch lines in the province this year although he trusted there would. He spoke of the feeling between the province and Sir George and Sir Donald, and expressed the hope that as time passed all branches would be healed, and harmony would once more prevail. He said not a word about the threat to remove the shops from Winnipeg, nor did he even hint at it. He was very pleasant and affable, and very conciliatory. As to extension of branch lines he proposed to the deputation that the

company extend its Souris branch from Deloraine as far as Sourisford, 65 miles, and that the other branch road be extended from Glenboro to some point on the eastern side of the Souris river, so as to serve the Elliot Settlement, Milford and other points along the proposed route. He admitted, as before stated, that the company had no means at present to make the proposed extensions, but he promised to communicate with the deputation in a few days in regard to the intention of the company. The deputation withdrew much pleased.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON DISALLOWANCE.

Ottawa, June 2.—Disallowance came up at the railway committee this morning on Watson's bill for incorporation of the Emerson and Northwestern. Hon. Mr. White said the bill must be objected to because in two parts it interfered with the C. P. R. First that Emerson was on the boundary line, and second it ran in a direction prohibited by the act. Watson said if it would be to the pleasure of the committee he would amend the bill so as to run the road from a point on the Red river fifteen miles from the boundary line.

White said, notwithstanding the amendment, the bill must be killed, as the Federal Parliament could not break the contract with the C. P. R. not to charter a road running in direction of the Emerson and Northwestern. "The local legislature," he continued, "may pass an act for a road in the direction Watson has pointed out and fifteen miles beyond the boundary, and it seems to me that such policy which has been adopted with respect to disallowance. Such a road would not be carrying traffic through the United States and I think a measure of that kind would not be interfered with."

Watson.—Do I understand you to say if the Manitoba legislature passes an act incorporating any railway as I propose to amend this bill there will be no difficulty as to disallowance.

White.—That I cannot say. Disallowance has been a public policy because it was thought desirable not to divert Northwest trade into American channels. If this railway is fifteen miles from the boundary it does not seem to me it will be interfered with.

McMullen pointed out to Watson that the bill at first framed was directly in violation of the clause of the agreement with the C. P. R.

Mr. Watson said that after the statement made by Mr. White he would withdraw the bill and also all others of a similar character.

CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLY OF GOLDEN EGGS.

When the C.P.R. was first spoken of, Winnipeg was but a village and likely to remain such, as the great road intended to unite the Provinces was planned to cross the Red River at Selkirk. There was much rejoicing and unlimited gratitude when the Minister of Railways and the Company decided to divert the original line in order to pass through the two principal towns of Manitoba. Winnipeg then grew as no city ever grew before. The province also prospered and a system of railways was introduced most beneficial to Manitoba and the Northwest, and which work if continued for a few years without interruption would surely bring the greatest prosperity and advancement to the territory lying between the great lakes and the Pacific coast; but American sharpers, Winnipeg boosters, real estate speculators and journalistic blowers are attempting most vigorously to injure the interests of the C. P. R. as well as the interests of the whole Northwest by demanding power to let the Americans grab the trade, not only of the British provinces, but of these countries on the North and South Pacific, reached by the shorter cut of the Canadian Pacific railway, and in this way an attempt is made to pull down the national structure which has been erected at so much expense. Already the evil effects of the movement are felt in this country by stopping the extension on branch lines, in the delay of

the construction of the Hudson Bay road, which is of a hundred times more importance than present connection with American lines. The men who are engaged in the mad project of giving our trade to the American resemble the miller who declared that his turbine wheel had no right to all the water in the pond and so made a hole in the dam to destroy the monopoly, and not only washed away the structure but stopped his mill for want of water that had been turned into another course.—Birtle Observer.

Toronto, June 3.—The Globe this morning says: Blake has been ordered by his physicians to abstain from parliamentary work for the session. It would probably be a mistake to elect a leader pro tem, for that would convey the impression to the country that Blake's retirement was likely to continue over another session. There is no reason so far as we know to fear that his health is permanently impaired, and no doubt he will head the Liberal party for many years to come. At present the absorbing thought is that the great chief of the party is prostrated in consequence of strenuous devotion to service of the people. It goes without saying that they will universally share our great regret and give heartfelt prayers for his early restoration to complete health.

Toronto, June 3.—A special to the Mail from Chicago states that articles of agreement were signed yesterday between Hanlan and Gaudaur for another race on July 23, on Lake Calumet, for \$1,000 a side.

The question was asked last night as to what size the experimental farm would be, to which Mr. Carling replied probably a section. He said operations would be begun immediately after the session, so as to have all in readiness for spring planting. It is rumored Mr. Carling will go up himself to Manitoba and the Northwest to inspect the sites named by Prof. Tanner.

It is incorrectly reported in yesterday's papers that Mr. Blake and his wife returned en route for the seaside. While he is undoubtedly now good health, illness alone is not the sole cause of his retirement from the leadership. He is dependent upon the defeat of the party at the last elections and disgusted with the prospects of the cause he led. The Grit papers which denied the report which appeared in the C.O.R. recently, and which up to the other day refused to believe that he would retire, now assert that his retirement is merely temporary. This is incorrect. According to his present intentions Parliament will see him no more as leader. Now that the Opposition have decided to drop several of their most important measures it is the general opinion that prorogation will take place about the 20th.

Montreal, Que., June 5.—Geo. Old, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, when asked by a reporter if the reduction of forty per cent. on west bound freight to Winnipeg was due to the contemplated competition of the Northern Pacific, stated that such was not the case, and that the reduction was simply an outcome of the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the inter-state law until the 7th of July. Winnipeg is simply receiving the same advantage in this respect as Chicago and other western cities. He also stated that passenger rates on the Pacific section had been reduced from seven to five cents a mile. Olds contended that the average passenger rate on the Canadian Pacific is now as low as on any other transcontinental line.

It is now reported that Chaplain has definitely decided to accept the Governorship of Quebec. He has gone to Montreal to consult with his friends there. But as his medical advisers have positively warned him against his remaining longer in a hot climate, it is believed he will eventually return to the Atlantic coast of his ancestral home. Rafter says Cosgrove will retire from the Cabinet and be succeeded by Caran, of Manitoba, while Chaplain's successor will be Lindsay, of New Brunswick, representing the French-Canadian element there. The changes will not take place until after the session.

The claims to be awarded to those under fire while engaged in suppressing the recent rebellion in the Northwest have arrived from England and will shortly be issued by the Militia Department.

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Talmage on Dancing.

The question, said Dr. Talmage, is whether dancing is right or wrong in itself. That has long since been settled. The question is, "Does dancing, or does it not, occupy too much time in modern society?" It crowds out from many a brilliant social gathering all intellectual conversation. It was an inconvenience and an annoyance to many—to some who could not dance, and to some who would not dance because they were opposed to it in principle. It was sometimes carried to excess, and it had occasionally a ridiculous aspect. One did not much wonder at the remark of a Chieft in England when, on one occasion present at a court ball, "Why don't you make your servants do this for you?"

Dr. Talmage was not opposed to dancing in all its forms. In so far as it was natural and simple—a graceful motion of the body, adjusted and regulated by science, and responsive to musical sounds—no objection could be taken to it. There was no harm surely in crossing and recrossing the room in graceful motion, and in obedience to sweet sounds. It was as natural for young people to dance as to sing. It furnished a convenient outlet for exuberant spirits; and God would not have given young people exuberance of spirits if there had been any sin in giving them this expression. But in every age dancing had been carried to excess, and had been associated with the basest vices. It had become depraved when Christianity began to be preached to the Roman world, and it was made the special subject of condemnation by the early fathers, by whom it was regarded as the devil's special property. And as it had been depraved and associated with evil in the past, it was depraved and associated with evil now. And that it was so Dr. Talmage was willing to leave to the verdict of every man's heart. Some forms of the dance were harmless, but the round dance was evil, and evil continually.

Was it, or was it not, true that too much time was given to dancing? It had come to the preacher's knowledge that too much time was given to dancing. It was no uncommon thing for would-be society people to give themselves illicitly to dissipation. He knew of one family who had adopted this course. And what was the consequence? The general ruin of the family. The houseless father broke down and died; the son became a wreck; the daughter ran off with a French dancing-master; and the mother, she continued to figure as an old fish—a poor, miserable butterfly without wings.—New York Herald.

Sufferings of a Literary Celebrity.

"He is supposed to be a millionaire, in virtue of the immense sales of his books, all the money from which, it is taken for granted, goes into his pocket. Consequently, all subscription papers are handed to him for his signature, and every needy stranger who has heard his name comes to him for assistance.

"He is expected to subscribe for all periodicals, and is goaded by receiving blank formulae, which, with their promises to pay, he is expected to fill up. He receives two or three books daily, with requests to read and give his opinion about each of them, which opinion, if it has a word which can be used as an advertisement, it will be quoted in all the newspapers.

"He receives thick masses of manuscript, prose and verse, which he is called upon to examine and pronounce on their merits. These manuscripts, having almost invariably been rejected by the editors to whom they have been sent, and having as a rule no literary value whatever.

"He is expected to sign petitions, to contribute to journals, to write for fairs, to attend celebrations, to make after-dinner speeches, to send money for objects he does not believe in to places he never heard of.

"He is called on to keep up correspondence with unknown admirers, who begin by saying they have no claim upon his time, and then appropriate it by writing page after page, if of the male sex; and sheet after sheet, if of the other.

"If a poet, it is taken for granted that he can sit down at any moment and spin off any number of verses on any subject which may be suggested to him; such as congratulations to the writer's great-grandmother on her reaching her hundredth year, an elegy on an infant aged six weeks, an ode for the Fourth of July in a western township not to be found in Lippincott's last edition, perhaps a valuation for some bacchic lover who believes that wooing in rhyme is the way to win the object of his affections."—Oscar Reischel Holmes, in June Atlantic.

Engagements in England.

English girls seldom marry before the age of 22 or 23; some marry well at the age of thirty. A marriage in England is not arranged in a few days or even in a few months. A young man of about 20 engages himself to a young lady of say 18, and the lovers remain thus engaged for three or even five years. These are the woman's good times. During the engagement she enjoys almost all the sweets of married life without any of its troubles, and she is free. Sometimes she does her best to make the engagement last as long as possible. She prefers to murmur words of love to her betrothed to shutting herself up with him in some semi-detached cottage wherein to begin the high price of bread and butter and coal. On the day she is married she is settled, as they say in England, that means that she is established. I would define this word "settled" more correctly by saying that it means she is settled for life. I do not wish at all to convey the idea that woman finds no happiness in the English household; nothing is farther from my mind. I think, on the contrary, she can enter it with more confidence than her sister across the channel, because she assumes much less responsibility and because her mother has invariably versed her most thoroughly in domestic economy. Women in England know nothing at all about their husbands' business, no more than the clerk knows about the private affairs of his employer; and it is even more true that her to say whether he is making a fortune or on the verge of bankruptcy. When her husband dies an English woman who has no fortune may become a pauper, a homeless wanderer, and a nurse. That is servitude, and Englishman gives his wife so much a month for her household expenses, and so much for her wardrobe—her wages, as it were. She receives no more than she earns one fine morning that her husband is taking her to a sumptuous abode, nor when she learns that they must move some evening in the dark without making any provision for the night with the furniture in a double sense.

She Heeded Not the Warning.

Her mother told her not to marry until she thought she was able to support her husband. But she heeded not her gentle mother's warning. She went and got civilly contradicted to a man who was a fine, long-winded talker, who could sit around and keep a stove warm better than any one she had ever seen in her life. And then, lo! her patient he was lying in bed, spurring on a December morning, while she got up and made the fire, fed the horses, split the wood, swept the floor, boiled the coffee, blacked his boots, mended that hole in his coat, sewed on that button, laid a pipe full of tobacco and some marmalade along side of his pillow, and now, lo! she must have felt towards him when he got up at last, about ten o'clock, cursed her for making a noise, and wanted to know why there was no breakfast and eggs on the table, and why she had not poured hot water (it was his dying mother's gift) in order to give him whisky money. And when, after three years of this, she left him and went to work as a sewing girl, she spoke of the man's civility as a man who left her husband.—*Times* (London).

Some Queer Girls.

"They do have some queer girls down in Boston, that's a fact," observed a traveler from New England. "The last time I was in Boston, at the house of a friend, I met a young lady there who struck me as a type of her kind. We were to have chicken for dinner, and my friend's wife asked the young lady to step into the kitchen and see what a nice fat fowl she had. Would you believe it? That Boston girl inquired, 'Is it dressed?' and on being told that it was not she modestly refused to go into the kitchen. 'That very night that girl, who is a medical student, went to the dissecting-room and helped in the work. These Boston girls break me all up.

The Veiled Mystery.

There is a woman in the Treasury who has attracted much attention on account of the mystery surrounding her. She has been in the department for years, not less than ten—and though she is marked by everybody, I have never met anybody who has seen her face. It is the talk of the clerks brought most in contact with her. She is a woman of magnificent presence, a tall, thin figure, and one of the most perfect forms I have ever seen. The appearance is that of a woman who might possess remarkable beauty, but she always has her face enveloped in a thick veil. In the office, when she is working or walking through the halls, the veil is never removed, and the effects of the imaginative fellow clerks to peep under it are vain. Many susceptible young men, struck by her fine figure, have questioned their step to catch up with her in the halls, only to find her face hid from sight. No one can tell whether she is old or young, but she is probably not "very young." The only clue for conjecturing her features is not known. Whether, like the "Veiled Prophet," she wears to hide a vision of beauty, or whether she has some other reason, is a matter of conjecture.

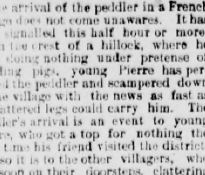
The French Peddler.

The arrival of the peddler in a French village does not come unawares. It has been signalled this half hour or more from the crest of a hill, where he was doing nothing under pretense of mending paws, young Pierre has perceived the peddler and scampered down to the village with the news as fast as his tattered legs could carry him. The peddler's arrival is an event to young Pierre, who got a treat for nothing the last time his friend perceived the peddler, and so it is to the other villagers, who are soon on their doorsteps, chattering like excited poultry. All this is due to the peddler's coming but once in three months, once a quarter day. This, now, is the time to see the peddler. Muddy and cheerful, he strides by the first house of the village, lifts his hat with a breezy "Good day, mesdames," in answer to the cackling chorus of "Bon jour, M. Troton," and starts straight up to the police station with the instinct of habit. In another few minutes he is at the door of the schoolmaster's house, where he is expected and found in order it would be strange if he were not, considering they are examined ten times a day, and the stored wealth of paws, crochets, buttons, and carriage boxes, which he is offering. What a show! Here the village children hoisted on each other's shoulders are gazing with eyes intent through the window of the schoolmaster's house, and the gentlemen are standing tardily in the doorway only waiting for the word to walk on. This is the moment for trying some particular wad with a tin of snuff, or French salivation is, now over, fast breaking down such prejudices. Fine ancient designs, especially of neckties, are now repeated in brass all seen in hundreds from Damascus, the most useful patterns in the form of two rows of hanging, and the shapes much degraded by repetition in a vulgar and very effective and less beautiful advantage of being a powerful charm.

Emancipation in Persia.

In Persia, slaves are well fed, well clothed and well treated; the people are not so cruel as our own, not inferior in color is no degradation; they are not put to hard labor; the law is the same practically for them as for others. Slaves are separated from their children, or husbands from their wives. They soon become absorbed by marriage among the Persians, and I can fancy no happier lot for the enslaved black than to be married to a Persian. Sometimes the Persian, by a fall in rank or through money losses, becomes unable to keep his slaves. Does he sell them? No, that would be too degraded. He may give them, and as a rule the slave is made a freedman very much against the grain. The Persian slave, then, is treated more as a child than a slave. His master does not let him take to him with his own daughter and frequently a prepossessing slave may become the legitimate mistress of a household, or even a favorite wife. Her lot is far better than that of the slave. The servants have to face their master's wrath, the best food, the most solid and stylish clothing, are kept for the slave.

LYMAN'S CANADIAN FARMERS.



LYMAN'S CANADIAN FARMERS. The arrival of the peddler in a French village does not come unawares. It has been signalled this half hour or more from the crest of a hill, where he was doing nothing under pretense of mending paws, young Pierre has perceived the peddler and scampered down to the village with the news as fast as his tattered legs could carry him. The peddler's arrival is an event to young Pierre, who got a treat for nothing the last time his friend perceived the peddler, and so it is to the other villagers, who are soon on their doorsteps, chattering like excited poultry. All this is due to the peddler's coming but once in three months, once a quarter day. This, now, is the time to see the peddler. Muddy and cheerful, he strides by the first house of the village, lifts his hat with a breezy "Good day, mesdames," in answer to the cackling chorus of "Bon jour, M. Troton," and starts straight up to the police station with the instinct of habit. In another few minutes he is at the door of the schoolmaster's house, where he is expected and found in order it would be strange if he were not, considering they are examined ten times a day, and the stored wealth of paws, crochets, buttons, and carriage boxes, which he is offering. What a show! Here the village children hoisted on each other's shoulders are gazing with eyes intent through the window of the schoolmaster's house, and the gentlemen are standing tardily in the doorway only waiting for the word to walk on. This is the moment for trying some particular wad with a tin of snuff, or French salivation is, now over, fast breaking down such prejudices. Fine ancient designs, especially of neckties, are now repeated in brass all seen in hundreds from Damascus, the most useful patterns in the form of two rows of hanging, and the shapes much degraded by repetition in a vulgar and very effective and less beautiful advantage of being a powerful charm.

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To relieve the Suffering.

"The successful firm known as the Starr Kidney Pad Company, of Toronto, are about to introduce their old-fashioned and reliable proprietary medicine into this province. Their manufacture Dr. Starr's Kidney Pad for lame, weak and sore backs, which have been found long and extensively throughout Manitoba, Ontario, the United States and in England. The cures effected by these pads are said to be marvelous, in relieving and curing those said to be afflicted with kidney disease, and to give nothing of the nature of the many ailments which flesh is heir to. These kidney pads ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many farmers, fishermen and railroad navvies afflicted with kidney disorders, and to give nothing of the nature of the many ailments which flesh is heir to. These kidney pads ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many farmers, fishermen and railroad navvies afflicted with kidney disorders, and to give nothing of the nature of the many ailments which flesh is heir to.

A general agent will be appointed for the province. We wish the company agents."—Victoria Daily Times, Sept. 9, 1886.

Agents—Messrs. J. P. Beauchamp & Co., Qu'Appelle.

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary System, such as Catarrh, Stricture, Hematuria, Gravel, etc., are cured by the use of the Starr Kidney Pad.

For full particulars, send for the Starr Kidney Pad, and you will receive it free of charge.

Address—The Starr Kidney Pad Company, Toronto.

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NEW

Fancy Goods!

THE PROGRESS

STORE,

QU'APPELLE.

NOW ON HAND,

A Great Profusion

of goods suitable for Presents.

The following is a list of some of the articles comprising our new stock:

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, WORK BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, GLOBE BOXES, JEWEL BOXES, HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, SHELL GOODS, PLUSH GOODS, POT FLOWERS, TRUMPETS, RATTLES, BRACKETS, KALEIDOSCOPES, NOAH'S ARKS, CARD CASES, INDIA RICHIEB DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS, KID DOLLS, PARLOR CROQUET, SWORDS, GUNS, TOY WHIPS, NINE PINS, DRAWING SLATES, BOXES OF PAINTS, TOY FURNITURE, MAGIC LANTERNS, DRESSING CASES, LADIES COMPANIONS, GENTS COMPANIONS, BELLS, WIRE PLATES, WIRE BEDS, FOLDING BRACKETS, JAPANESE BRACKETS, HAND MIRRORS, MOUTH ORGANS, VASES, CHINA GOODS, CANDLE STICKS, FRETTE FLAMES, VIOLINS, BOWS, TIN TOYS, MUSTACHE CUPS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL OFFER

To all subscribers to THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS who desire it, we will furnish the WEEKLY MAIL for one year for 75 cents, making the price of both papers only \$1.75 for one year. An arrangement with the publisher enables us to do this. Take advantage of this chance.

Nor-West Farmer,

WM. CLARK, Editor.

The Great Agricultural and Family Journal of the Northwest, a handsome, vigorous and practical thirty-four page monthly, devoted to the best interests of the Farmer and Home Circle. Its agricultural information will be found timely and valuable, and of a nature to stimulate thought, lead to close investigation, create a thirst for knowledge, induce a habit of watching the progress of nature, of tracing out cause and effect, and of exercising freely an independent judgment. In order to allow success the farmer must gather up a multitude of facts in relation to his business, he must arrange these facts and deduce from them those general principles that will be safe to rest upon. And to farmers can afford to be without The Nor-West Farmer. The housewife needs it for the practical information in its Household Department, and the boys and girls will be benefited and instructed by the live, well awake articles, puzzles, poetry and humor which enliven its pages.

ONLY \$1 PER YEAR.

In addition to the very subscriber receives free of charge 1000 BONAHOSE'S FAMOUS PICTURES. "THE HORSE FAIR," and "COMING FROM THE FAIR." For pictures are 1000 in all, and are of the work of art, being among the best of that great artist's work.

Now is the time to subscribe and receive the best of the Nor-West Farmer.

Remember only \$1 for the Year! The Nor-West Farmer with the cost of 1887 and your choice of two pictures.

The Nor-West Farmer Publishing and Printing Co., Ltd.

C. B. KERNY-SHAW, Sec. Treas.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the above 1000 pictures to send it with The Qu'Appelle Progress. The regular subscription price of the paper \$2.00, but by the above arrangement, you are enabled to order both for \$1.75 for one year.

See the new goods at The Progress Store.

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL

For every one who has occasion to use a Dictionary every day. In some cases words cannot be correctly spelled, in others, the pronunciation is doubtful, while in still other cases the meaning is not understood. This is a true fact, and it is one which Webster's Practical Dictionary attempts to solve. It is a dictionary of the English language, and it is one which Webster's Practical Dictionary attempts to solve.



Webster's Practical is an entirely new work by the editor and publisher of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and contains more than twenty thousand words and illustrations ever before offered for the public.

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HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Tag your dogs.
—The crop prospects are splendid.
—Mr. Frank Marwood has enlarged his blacksmith shop.
—And so we have a "wonder station": he must be beauty.
—The municipal council met on Saturday last. The minutes will appear next week.
—Mr. R. Dundas Strong has removed his law office to Qu'Appelle street, one door south of the Queen's hotel.

—Mr. Van Horne, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. R., went east on a special yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. Wm. Cluston, builder and contractor, has built a shop for himself on Casswell street, a short distance south of the Commercial hotel.

—The Qu'Appelle Cricket Club meet on Saturday afternoon next at 17 o'clock to consider proposals for matches from Grenfell, Moosomin, etc.

—Mr. J. A. Cowan has bought the lot and building next south of the Queen's hotel, and has fitted the place up for offices for himself and Mr. R. Dundas Strong.

—Mr. R. Johnson, late of the Queen's hotel, has bought out the livery, feed and sale stable of Mr. L. W. Mulholland, and is now running the business.

—Yesterday evening a rifle shooting match took place between five married men and five bachelors of the town, and resulted in favor of the latter by 14 points, the score being 77 to 91.

—There has been issued from the office of the Qu'Appelle Progress a neat pamphlet, descriptive of Qu'Appelle and its surroundings and containing a great deal of information for persons desiring to purchase lands or locate on free grant lands in that vicinity.—Call.

—The base ball club which was organized here is showing considerable proficiency, though in existence only a couple of weeks. The officers are, R. Johnston, Capt.; A. C. Peterson, Sec.; H. Laboree, Treas.; W. A. Ott, J. R. Longpre, G. Warner and J. A. Page, Committee of management.

—The District meeting of the Methodist church commenced here yesterday. It will be concluded to-day. A public meeting will be held this evening in the Methodist church, which will be addressed by several of the ministers in attendance. Report next week.

—A movement is on foot for the organization of a company of mounted infantry. Sixteen have already enrolled themselves and those who wish to join are requested to sign the roll which is lying at the post office. As soon as a sufficient number of names are received a meeting will be called.

—The municipal council has passed a bylaw taxing dogs \$1 and bitches \$2, excepting farmers, who are allowed one dog on their farms. After the 24th inst. all dogs or bitches found running without tags will be seized, and if not reclaimed within five days will be killed. The clerk, Mr. A. M. McLane, will furnish the tags. Mr. E. Daniels has been appointed to enforce the bylaw, and is authorized to collect 50 cents for each seizure of a dog reclaimed.

—On Sunday morning last—Trinity Sunday—Rev. P. K. Lyon was ordained to the office of the priesthood, at St. Peter's church, by the Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Childs, of Moosomin, having special reference to the duties pertaining to the office of priesthood in the church. The service was choral, and concluded with a celebration of the holy communion. In the evening the newly ordained priest read the service and the sermon was preached by the Bishop in which he referred to the doctrine of the Trinity and in his usually eloquent manner gave a lucid explanation of it.

—The Synod of the English church in this Diocese held its annual sitting on Tuesday last in St. Peter's church, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle. Holy Communion was celebrated previous to its opening. Various matters of church discipline and doctrine came up for discussion, but up to the time of going to press we have been unable to get a report of the proceedings. In the evening a special service was held, consisting of Litany hymn, (sung in procession by the choir and clergy who assembled at the west door and walked up the middle aisle of the church to the chancel) followed by the usual evening service. A sermon was preached by the Bishop to the clergy and delegates who had assembled in large numbers. The service was choral and concluded with the hymn "Through the night of doubt and sorrow." The whole service was well rendered and reflects the highest credit on the choir, who showed that without any practice and at only a very short notice, they were all able to go through the service in a highly creditable manner. Probably in no other part in the Diocese could such a hearty service have been performed under such circumstances.

ASHES TO ASHES.

The funeral of the late Hector McLeish took place on Thursday afternoon last. There was an exceedingly large gathering at his late residence. The brass band was in attendance and headed the cortege which was about half a mile in length. They rendered in an excellent and impressive manner the Dead March in Saul. On the beautiful casket which contained the mortal remains of the deceased, was a handsome wreath of native flowers. After commencing the burial service at the house the procession was formed with the band marching at the head. There were in all six or seven vehicles. The remains were interred in the Qu'Appelle cemetery, Rev. Mr. Andrews, Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Gordon, Presbyterian, officiating at the grave. The scene was a most affecting one, the tears falling from the eyes of many silent mourners. The only near relative present was Mrs. McLeish, wife of the deceased. She was most deeply affected by her crushing affliction. The consciousness of the heartfelt sympathy of all no doubt in a measure aided in sustaining her in her great trial. After paying the last sad tokens of respect, the gathering separated feeling that they had lost one of Qu'Appelle's most esteemed citizens. The funeral sermon was preached on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Mr. Andrews. The church was filled to the door, notwithstanding the wet weather, and the sermon was a very impressive one, the text being Matthew xxiv, 44.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening last a large attended meeting was held in McLane's hall, at which was adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Hector McLeish in her sudden affliction, brought upon her by the rash-handed murderer. A resolution was also passed asking the Dominion Government for arms and ammunition, the object of which was to have them ready in case of further horse stealing or murder, in order that the perpetrators might be brought speedily to justice, the police force in the country being inadequate for that purpose. It was also decided to enroll all who would volunteer to act for home protection in case of emergency. After the enrollment the meeting adjourned. On Saturday the corps enrolled for home protection met and elected Mr. R. McManus captain, T. T. Thomson first lieutenant, and J. H. MacCaul second lieutenant. Seventy-two members were enrolled.

By a vote of 34 to 13 the Senate decided that divorces obtained in the States are not legal in Canada. Mackenzie Bowell has denied being offered the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba, and said the matter had not yet been considered.

BALGONIE.

—A bear was seen prowling around this vicinity lately.

—Mr. J. Wm. Chesterfield started raising stock three years ago with three cows. The number has since increased to twenty-four, all raised from the three cows. One cow within 10½ months has had four calves, and another just three years old has had three within the same time.

Lieut. Gordon in his report on Hudson's Bay fisheries, presented yesterday, takes strong ground against the tremendous annual slaughter of whales in the bay by American whalers. In view of the present attitude of the States on the fisheries question, and Canada's undoubted right to the great lone sea. He urges the government to send a cutter each year and compel whalers to obtain fishing permits. The revenue derived from this source would meet any expense incurred by the government.

"UNJUST DEALING."

To the Editor of the Progress.—Sir: My neighbor has told his side of the story, and without taking further notice of it, all I wish to say is that his conscience must be seared with a red hot iron.

Yours, etc.,

Wm. Chesterfield, Balgonie, June 7, 1887.

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, June 11.—Clearing sale of horses, household furniture, etc., in front of McManus' hotel, Qu'Appelle. Terms Cash. G. S. Davidson, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

Qu'Appelle Cricket Club. A general meeting of members will be held on SATURDAY 11th inst., at 17 o'clock, to consider proposals for matches received from Grenfell, Moosomin, etc. All please attend.
R. D. STRONG, Secretary.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from Sec. 2, Tp. 29, R. 13, on May the 30th, SIX SPRING CALVES. Any party giving information leading to the recovery of these animals will be suitably rewarded.
GEO. P. MURRAY, Indian Head P. O.
June 9, 1887.

TENDERS.

Tenders invited for the erection of Stable, Barn and Sheds, at St. John's College Farm. For particulars apply to E. HANDBY, at the Farm.
June 9, 1887.

LOST.

BETWEEN Range 16 and the Town of Qu'Appelle, on the Edgeley Trail, A Brown Leather Purse containing money, postage stamps, etc. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to this office.
Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1886.

STRAYED.

ON the 23rd April, from Sec. 2, Tp. 18, R. 14, Horse Pony, 8 years old; color, chestnut, white face, three feet white; attached to him was a long rope with a picket. The finder by returning the above will be well rewarded.
R. KING, Qu'Appelle P.O. Information may be addressed to Tim Persons Office.
Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1887.

Light Draught Stallion, Two years old "TOMMY." Was standing during the season of 1887 to the best of number of approved mares at his stable, Sec. 28, Tp. 17, R. 14, five miles south of Qu'Appelle. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
A. WEBSTER, Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

WM. CLUSTON, Builder & Contractor QU'APPELLE Estimates Furnished ON SHORT NOTICE OFFICE AT QUEEN'S HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

CASH PAID! A BARGAIN
\$1,600 CASH will purchase the North-east quarter of Section 24, 17, 17, 20 head of cattle, 4 horses, sheep, 1 breeding sow, 2 wagons, harness, tools, mowers, plows, harrows, etc., 15 acres of crop, 300 roots of rhubarb, 100 apple trees, currant bushes, house and household furniture, and everything except beds and bedding.
The above is located 2½ miles from Balgonie Station.

Apply to WM. CHESTERFIELD, Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1886.

J. DOOLITTLE, Hotel and Farm FOR SALE.

THE Commercial Hotel, well and favorably known, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Station, Billiard Table and Bar Fixtures, Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and everything in the House; also the large and commodious Stable adjoining, the whole covering two lots on Casswell street. The farm is within one mile of the Town of Qu'Appelle Station, and is composed of the east half of Section 22, Township 18, Range 14, west of 2nd Meridian, 320 acres, good cultivated farm house, woodshed, large stables and other outbuildings, 60 acres under cultivation and fenced, and two good wells. Mrs. Shore being now a widow, and therefore not in a position to carry on the business as heretofore will dispose of the whole of the above property at a bargain. Easy terms, made known on application. N.B.—The farm is one of the best in the Qu'Appelle District.

MARIA SHORE, Owner. Address Qu'Appelle Station P. O., N. W. T.

J. McEWEN, General Blacksmith, Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Flow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of IRON and COAL.

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE. Carriage springs, axles and thimble-shafts for wagons. Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

New Millinery and Fancy Store.

MISS A. McRAE has opened out a well assorted stock of first-class MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc., in the premises lately occupied by Dr. Arthurs. QU'APPELLE ST., QU'APPELLE.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Harness & Saddlery.

WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, BELLS, BRANKETS, SPURS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC., ETC., ETC. Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

FRANK MARWOOD SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH, General Blacksmith.

Practical Horse-shoer. A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH. Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

QU'APPELLE Stove & Tin Depot.

E. WISMER. WHILE returning thanks for past patronage, would direct attention to a large stock of STOVES AND TINWARE. My Stoves are from the best manufacturers, and were selected to meet the requirements of the Northwest trade. QU'APPELLE STATION.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for erecting Telegraph Poles, &c." will be received at this office until

WEDNESDAY, June 15th,

for the erection of poles in place of every alternate pole, on telegraph line between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, N. W. T.—a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles.

The poles, (barked cedar, twenty feet in length), will be delivered by the Government, free of cost, near the foot of every alternate pole and the insulators, brackets and nails will also be delivered, free of cost, along the line, in 1886, to 120 lb. line.

The contractor will be required to plant said cedar poles, not less than four feet deep, where such alternate old pole now stands, and must attach thereon new brackets and insulators, also the wire in present use.

The contractor will also be required to put the remaining alternate old poles as far as practicable in fairly good order, remembering that such poles are to be replaced by new cedar poles during the summer of 1888. During such reconstruction the contractor must maintain, as far as practicable, the continuity of the wire between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, for dispatch of business.

Work to commence during June, and to be completed not later than September 15th, 1887.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBELLE, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 13th, 1887.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sitting of the

SUPREME COURT

of the North West Territories, for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, shall be held at the Town of Regina, in the said District, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the following days, namely:

Monday, 28th March, A.D. 1887.

Monday, 27th June, A.D. 1887.

By Command, A. E. FORGET, Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, 9th March, 1887.

—Great profusion of fancy and album, indestructible, kid and dolls, tin and wooden toys, etc., at THE PROGRESS STORE.